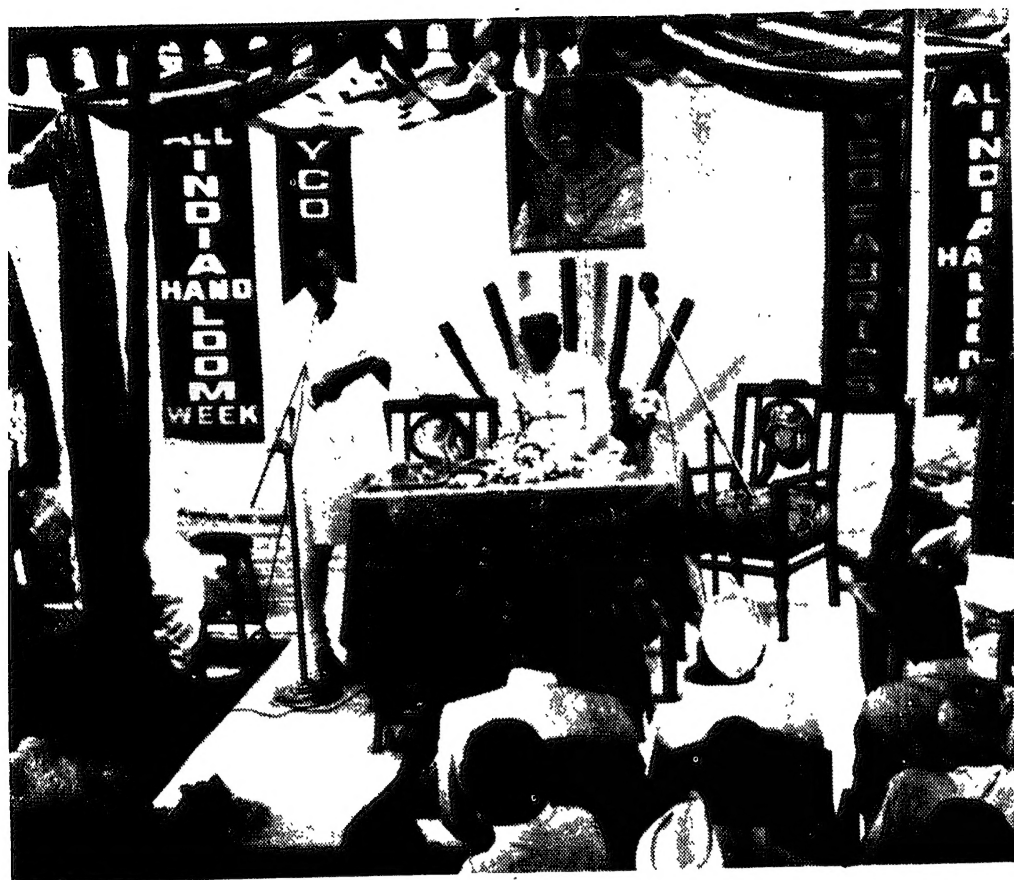


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HYDERABAD TODAY





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HYDERABAD TODAY

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FRONT COVER :

In a characteristically jovial mood, Sri Nehru walking along with Acharya Vinoba, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao and others at Madhavrayanpalli, Mahbubnagar district.



BACK COVER :

His Majesty the Shah-in-Shah of Persia and the Queen photographed with the Rajpramukh, the Chief Minister, and others.

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Bharat Sevak Samaj:

Wider Vistas Of Work Open Up

Conceived as a non-political non-official national platform for constructive work, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, which held its fourth All-India Convention at Nizamabad early this month, has an enviable record of solid achievement behind it while the vista of new tasks opening before it is limitless.

As Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Chairman of the Samaj, said in his address to the first plenary session at Nizamabad, the Samaj had not started in very encouraging circumstances. There was not sufficient enthusiasm in the beginning for this new organisation. "Pessimists were not lacking. But they had a stalwart in Shri Nehru who supported us and gave us encouragement when people made fun of the Samaj. He has not lost faith in it, despite adverse circumstances initially." Shri Nehru had said that the Samaj had taken roots. What gave them immense satisfaction was that the idea of public co-operation had proved beneficial and practicable and confidence that they could achieve much with the help of voluntary effort.

The Samaj is not competing with any other social service organisation. Its aims, as originally laid down, are : to find and develop avenues of voluntary service for the citizens of India to promote national sufficiency and build up the economic strength of the country and to promote the social well-being of the community, and to mitigate the privations and hardships of its less favoured sections to draw out the available unused time and energy and other resources of the people and direct them into various fields of social and economic activity. In pursuance of this policy the Samaj wants to co-operate with and co-ordinate the activities of the various social service organisations. Shri Nanda said that they would "associate

with the Community Project and National Extension Service programmes in spheres where the Samaj can excel Governmental agencies and take the initiative in certain other matters. In tasks of construction, the difference between the concept of official and non-official work should not exist. In the same way we will help panchayats and other local bodies in development activities. We should start work in every village and for this we should seek the co-operation of all."

THE RIGHT WAY

In his address to the second day's plenary session of the Convention, Shri Nehru told the people that "the right way is to work and keep away from quarrels."

He pointed out that in a country like the U.S.A., a student who washed dishes to meet his study expenses was more respected than a student who depended upon his parents. That was not the case in India. For the progress of the nation there should be life in it. Life could not be injected into a nation by legislation. Mahatma Gandhi gave life to this lifeless nation. Instead of using this life for wrong purposes it should be used for the good of all.

Shri Nehru inaugurated also the Bharat Sevak Samaj, a branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

The success of the Second Five-Year Plan

Sri Nehru addressing the Bharat Sevak Samaj Convention at Vizamabad.



Sri M. Narsing Rau, Convener, Hyderabad Bharat Sevak Samaj, addressing the Convention.





*Sri Gulzarilal Nanda
speaking at the Con-
vention.*



*Prime Minister
Nehru address-
ing a public
meeting at Ni-
zamabad where
he made the his-
toric announce-
ment about the
Government's de-
cision to merge
Telangana and
Andhra.*

Sri Nehru inaugurating the Bharat Yuvak Samaj at Nizamabad.



will largely depend on the co-operation of the public and so the Bharat Sevak Samaj has a large role to play in future. Out of its present membership of 50,000, active members are 24,000. The membership is steadily growing. It is proposed to start a Mahila Vibhag (Women's Section) at all levels. Besides mobilising public co-operation in the work on several major projects, the Samaj has operated in 2,000 villages and 100 towns to improve sanitation and to stimulate interest and make people participate in such labour.

WORK IN HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad Pradesh Branch of the Samaj, which has 17 districts and 101 taluqa branches, has not only carried out an extensive and varied programme of sanitation work, but has succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of the masses in several local development works. It is in charge of two Welfare Extension Projects each consisting of seven centres covering 15 to 20 villages. Besides other Welfare work, the Samaj has been giving a fillip to the Small Savings Campaign in four districts. The starting of the Janata College at Dornakonda to train Community Development Workers is one

of its major achievements. Another programme carried out with remarkable success is the conduct of Students' and Youth Camps which have resulted in the completion of numerous constructive works like building of roads, repair of wells, etc. The Students' Council of the Samaj also organised a Camp Organisers' Training Camp.

Villagers have been co-operating enthusiastically with the work of all the camps organised. In Rakonda camp a party of campers headed by the Chief Camp Officer voluntarily got their heads shaved in order to associate completely with the villagers, looking like the villagers themselves.

The work of the Samaj all over India will necessarily be on a much larger scale during the Second Plan period than that attempted so far. Additional man-power has to be mobilised to keep the public effort at the highest possible pitch; for which the time of such agricultural labour who at present work on land for only a part of the year may be utilised and love for manual work must be inculcated in those who at present shun it even choosing to remain unemployed.

Advance On All Fronts Aimed At Under

THE STATE'S SECOND PLAN

The experience under the first Five-Year Plan, in terms of the people's enthusiastic co-operation and the satisfactory achievement of targets, has justified the fixing of the expenditure under the Second Plan at a much higher figure. Actually the amount finally decided upon is Rs. 100 crores, more than double the allocation under the First Plan.

The development is to be comprehensive, covering all aspects of activity. But the major emphasis will again be on agriculture and rural development, on which is to be spent 59% of the total amount. Next come Social Services and Electricity.

The pattern of expenditure in the five years 1950-61 is envisaged to be as follows:

			(in crores of rupees)
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	5.14
Veterinary .. ..	..	..	1.84
Forests .. ..	..	..	1.71
Fisheries .. ..	..	..	0.41
Co-operation and Marketing ..	..	..	2.06
Community Projects, N.E.S., and Development under Irrigation Projects .. ..	..	..	13.40
Irrigation Projects .. ..	..	..	84.53
Power Projects .. ..	..	..	13.25
Village and Small Industries ..	..	..	6.00
Roads .. ..	..	..	4.51
Education .. ..	..	..	9.00
Health .. ..	..	..	6.51
Housing .. ..	..	..	4.80
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	1.99
Total .. ..	..	..	105.15

There will be a spillover from the first Five-Year Plan of Rs. 25.97 crores, mainly on account

of Irrigation and Power.

The Foreign Exchange required will be to the extent of Rs. 7.61 crores under the following main items:—

Agriculture and rural development; Rs. 0.82 crores, Irrigation and Power Rs. 6.72 crores; Large-scale industries; Rs. 1.10 crores (pertaining to the Central sector), Roads: Rs. 0.25 crores.

How is the money to be got? From the normal revenue receipts of the Government nothing can be expected. In fact there will be an estimated deficit of Rs. 6.8 crores for the whole five-year period in the State Revenue Budget. On capital account, however, a surplus of Rs. 4.04 crores is expected. Yield from additional taxation during the Plan period, including estimated receipts of Rs. 0.8 crore on account of betterment levy on land irrigated by the Tungabhadra Project, will be Rs. 2.8 crores. Thus only Rs. 0.04 crore will be available for the Plan this way.

It is expected that the State can raise a net amount of Rs. 12.50 crores by loans from the public. Small savings will get Rs. 2.5 crores. Receipts from the Second Plan schemes are estimated to be Rs. 5.25 crores. Thus the State can raise a total amount of Rs. 20.29 crores towards the Plan outlay; the rest has to come from the Centre.

TARGETS

The targets aimed at in this five-year effort are: production of cereals: 278.15 thousand tons, pulses: 8.42 thousand tons, sugarcane: 109.80 thousand tons, oilseeds: 18.66 thousand tons, cotton: 97.87 thousand bales. Twenty two tractors and two bulldozers are to be purchased, and 2,298 oil engines are to be distributed to cultivators. Seven lakh acres of land is to be freshly brought under irrigation, Electricity to

be generated is Rs. 48,000 K.W. Additional road mileage envisaged is 786.

In the educational field the Plan envisages the opening of 2,500 primary schools, implying an admission of 8 lakh new pupils; 120 higher elementary schools and 25 Higher Secondary Schools the strength of latter being 10,000 students in all. The number of students in the three existing regional poly-technics at Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulberga is proposed to be increased to X2,805. More equipment and buildings will be provided for the Government Technical College with expanded training facilities for 2,510 skilled craftsmen under the schemes of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, included in their Second Five-Year Plan. A building is to be constructed for the Government School of Music and Dance and a craft teacher will be added to the staff of the Domestic Science Training College.

In the field of Village industries the production of cotton yarn is expected to be 19,200 bales; 19,200 bales; 90,000 woollen blankets will be produced the output of pencils will be 120,000 gross; carpets 123,000 and silk 10,000 lbs. Fifty thousand more looms for cotton, 10,000 for wool and 1,800 for silk will be brought under production. It is proposed to have a calendering and bleaching plant and a Co-operative Spinning Mill.

As for health and medical facilities, the beds in hospitals will be increased by 600, the number of beds dispensaries will be raised by 406, and there will be 125 more medical and health units.

In the co-operative sector, it is proposed to establish 340 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 4,40,000 and a total share capital of Rs. 22,20,000. These will serve 9 per cent of the villages in the State or 15 per cent of the agricultural population. There will be 49 primary land mortgage societies, 50 Sale Marketing Societies, and 61 Co-operative Farming Societies.

The housing programme for the plan period envisages the building of 6,100 industrial tenements, 2,940 Low Income Group tenements, and 2,200 Sweepers' tenements.

TRAINING FACILITIES

The Plan makes provision for increased training facilities in all departments with a

view to meeting the need for 18,992 technical and trained persons to implement the schemes. An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is required during the Plan period for the Extension Wing opened in the College of Agriculture, Osmania University. Of this the Ford Foundation will bear Rs. 1.25 lakhs, while the remaining Rs. 5.25 lakhs will be the share of the State Government.

The scheme for the training of 800 fieldmen each year, is to be continued during the first years of the Plan, with one session at the four centres—Himayatsagar, Raichur, Rudroor and Warangal—and two sessions at Parbhani.

For the Veterinary Department, provision is made for the training of 100 Veterinary Assistants, 1,000 stockmen, 180 boys in poultry and duck rearing, and compounders. A two-year diploma course in Veterinary Science has been introduced. Selected persons will be sent abroad for advance training and specialisation.

Training for 400 subordinate officers of the Co-operative Department will be given during the Plan period. Besides, about 8,800 Panchayat-dars of Co-operative Societies will be trained every year.

Two officers of the Fisheries Department will be sent abroad for practical training at a cost of Rs. 75,000.

For training of Personnel required of the Community Project and N.E.S. areas a provision of Rs 20.13 lakhs has been made for training centres.

A Medical College is to be established the Plan period. Local persons are to be trained as Laboratory Technicians X-ray Technicians and Occupational Therapy workers to meet the needs of the various hospitals proposed to be up-graded. The State will also take up on a permanent basis, with the help of the World Health Organisation and UNICEF, a scheme for training of midwives, nurses and health visitors. The existing two training centres for nurses are being upgraded.

It is proposed to establish six new multi purpose integrated village industries and development centres, while the present training centres in Hyderabad will be upgraded to impart technical training in cotton, wool and tanning. For the P.W.D., 250 special overseers are to be trained while there is provision for the admission of 80 more students in the Engineering College.

RARE WORKS IN ARABIC SAVED FROM OBLIVION

Publication of rare Arabic works in various fields of human knowledge is the aim and privilege of the Dairatu'l-Ma'arif'il Osmania—Oriental Publications Bureau associated with the Osmania University.

Established in 1888 by a group of scholars devoted to Oriental learning, the Bureau has since been engaged in a laborious but fruitful endeavour involving research of a high order, investigation, collection, preservation, editing and publication of original and standard works on different subjects.

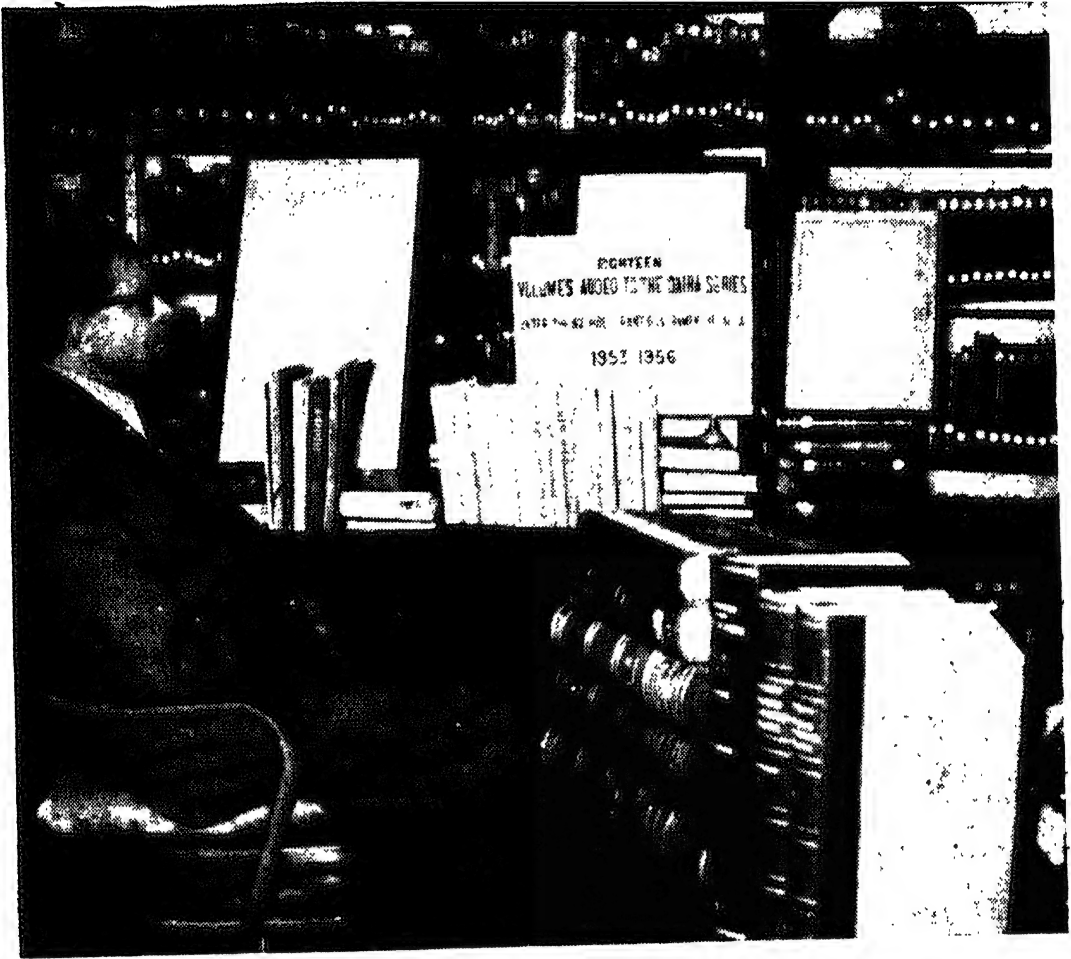
During the past 68 years the institution has brought to light numerous important reference works which otherwise would have gone into oblivion for ever. Manuscripts or transcripts, photostats or microfilms have been collected from famous libraries of many countries. Out

of these, standard and representative works have been selected for publication following modern lines of research.

One hundred and fifty such works in 850 volumes have been published so far. These relate to history, biography, literature, philology, philosophy, metaphysics, encyclopædia, commentary, tradition, sulism, dialectics, mathematics, astronomy, optics, medicine, surgery, cosmography, education and other sciences. There are some independent treatises also. A new programme of publications for the next triennium has been planned in consultation



The complete set of the Dairatul Maarif series : 350 volumes published from 1888 to 1956.



The eighteen new volumes added to the Daira series under the Ad Hoc Grant given by the Government of India.

with scholars of foreign countries.

These publications of the Daira have been widely welcomed in West Asia, Europe and elsewhere. Distinguished scholars of traditional learning and Arabists have paid tributes to the works. Reviews of these works have been published in International Journals of Oriental studies. Distinguished visitors like Wing Commander Jamal Salem, Deputy Chief Minister of Egypt and His Majesty King Saud of Arabia have expressed great satisfaction at the publication of these important source of references in Arabic literature. Its present Director, Dr. M. Nizamuddin, has toured the West thrice, bringing it in closer touch with several prominent institutions of Oriental research. Thus it has become an emblem of

cultural unity amongst kindred nations.

AUTONOMOUS BODY

The Daira is an autonomous body associated with the Osmania University. It is being governed by two representative Committees: the Executive and the Literary. There is also an Advisory Committee of Corresponding Members who are distinguished scholars and Orientalists.

The Daira has an editorial staff, a library, a press and a book depot. It has its own Capital Fund and an endowment, while it receives aid from the University and the Government. A triennial grant was given by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for implementing a specific programme of publication

under which 18 monumental works have been added to the Daira Series.

DR. MAHMUD'S VISIT

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister, External Affairs, Government of India, paid a visit to the institution on 13th January 1956, when he was welcomed by Dr. S. Bhagavantam, Vice-Chancellor of the University, who said, "We are striving our best and trying to help this institution, but the fact is that it deserves ten times more help." An address was presented to the Minister by Dr. Nizamuddin who claimed that "the common man in the streets of Cairo, Baghdad, Damascus, Turkey, Halab and Tunis distinguishes our Hyderabad from other parts of India by calling it the Hyderabad of *Dairatul-Maarif*." He acknowledged the help received from the Osmania University and the Governments of Hyderabad and India. False propaganda had been raised after the Police Action that the Daira was going to be closed, he said, "but this very Daira has shown to the world how the present Government has not only protected the Daira but given it a new life and new vigour" till at last the Government of India gave it moral support and financial subsidy. After detailing the work and achievements of the institution, he gave an indication of its immediate needs and pleaded for an increased grant in order to render greater service to the cause of learning and to promote cultural harmony amongst West Asian nations.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, in his reply, paid a tribute to the work of the institution and its Director, Dr. Nizamuddin, saying that this work is not only of great importance from the knowledge point of view but also from the political side. He promised to draw the attention of Prime Minister Nehru and Moulana Azad to the work of the institution and its need for further financial aid, and added: "I am sure that Maulana-Abul Kalam Azad will enable this institution to render greater service by increasing its subsidy financially. Our Prime Minister is not only a statesman but also a literature and historian of great calibre. I am sure that when he will come to know the services of this Bureau he will surely bestow more attention towards it. I am leaving Hyderabad after seeing the achievements of this institution deeply impressed."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Notable among the latest scientific publica-

tions of the Daira are the following:

A remarkable work in the field of uranometry is the *Suwaru'l-Kawakib* of the great astronomer Abu'l-Husayn 'Abdu'r-Rahman as-Sufi (d. 376 A. H. 986 A. D.

It is a complete and elaborate description of the Constellations giving both the position of individual stars and their representation in full pictorial arrangement for each of the 48 Constellations known at that time to the astronomers of the world. It is an advance on the Catalogue of Fixed Stars by Ptolemy known as *Almagest*. It has influenced generations of astronomers from the days of Adhudu'd-Dowla, the Buwayhid ruler, down to Maharaja Jai Singh II and Knobel, the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, London.

A critical edition of this work collated with the oldest extant Ms. (Marsh 144), in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, written by his son in 400 A.H., 24 years after the death of the author, and based on the royal codex of the astronomer-Prince Ulugh Beg (Bib. Nat. Paris, Arabe 5036) has been published for the first time after 10 centuries. It contains 96 diagrams and 55 tables and 16 facsimiles of the manuscripts utilised for this edition. A rhymed and abridged version of the text called the *Urjuza* written by his son, Ibnus-Suff, is also appended to the text. The introduction comprises a brief sketch of the work from technical and artistic points of view and embodies a digest of researches in the line.

ASTRONOMY, CHRONOLOGY, ETC.

The second great work is the *Encyclopædia of Astronomical Sciences and ancient chronological systems covering the known branches of Greek and ancient Indian astronomy and plane geometry and trigonometry* "*al-Qanunu'l Mas'udi*", Canon Masudicus, of al-Biruni (d. 1048 A.D.) which had been the coveted goal of several European and Eastern Arabists and mathematicians during this century after the publication of the *Indica* and *Chronology* of al-Biruni by Sachau, and had remained unpublished for the last ten centuries. The Daira has been successful in publishing this work from the transcript of the late Dr. Max Krause and other newly discovered manuscripts in 3 volumes.

Dr. Nizam-uddin examining the films taken in connection with the new work on astronomy programmed to be brought out in future.



MEDICINE

The third great work is the Medical Encyclopædia known as the "*Hawil-Kabir*", Continens, of the great physician Muhammad Ibn Zakariyya ar-Razi or Razes (d. 923 A.D.). Owing to the scarcity of the Arabic version, this work had been beyond the reach of the medical world till now, except in its Latin translations.

The Director has succeeded in obtaining microfilms of this unique work from St. Lorenzo's Library, Escorial, Madrid. The first three parts of this work dealing with the "Diseases of the Head, Eye, Nose, Ear and Throat," have been published. The rest are under preparation

and are likely to run into seven more volumes.

METEOROLOGY

Another important work in the field of the Arabian Sciences is the "*Kitabu'l-Anwa*" of Ibn Qutayba (d. 889 A.D.) which deals with the Meteorology of the Arabs. In it the famous Lexicographer, Ibn Qutayba, has contributed his expert knowledge of astronomical terms and their philological bearings adducing citations and illustrations from the ancient Arabian poets. This work has been edited by Prof. Charles Pellat of the Institute d'Etudes Islamiques, University de Paris, France, and his colleague, and is now nearing completion.

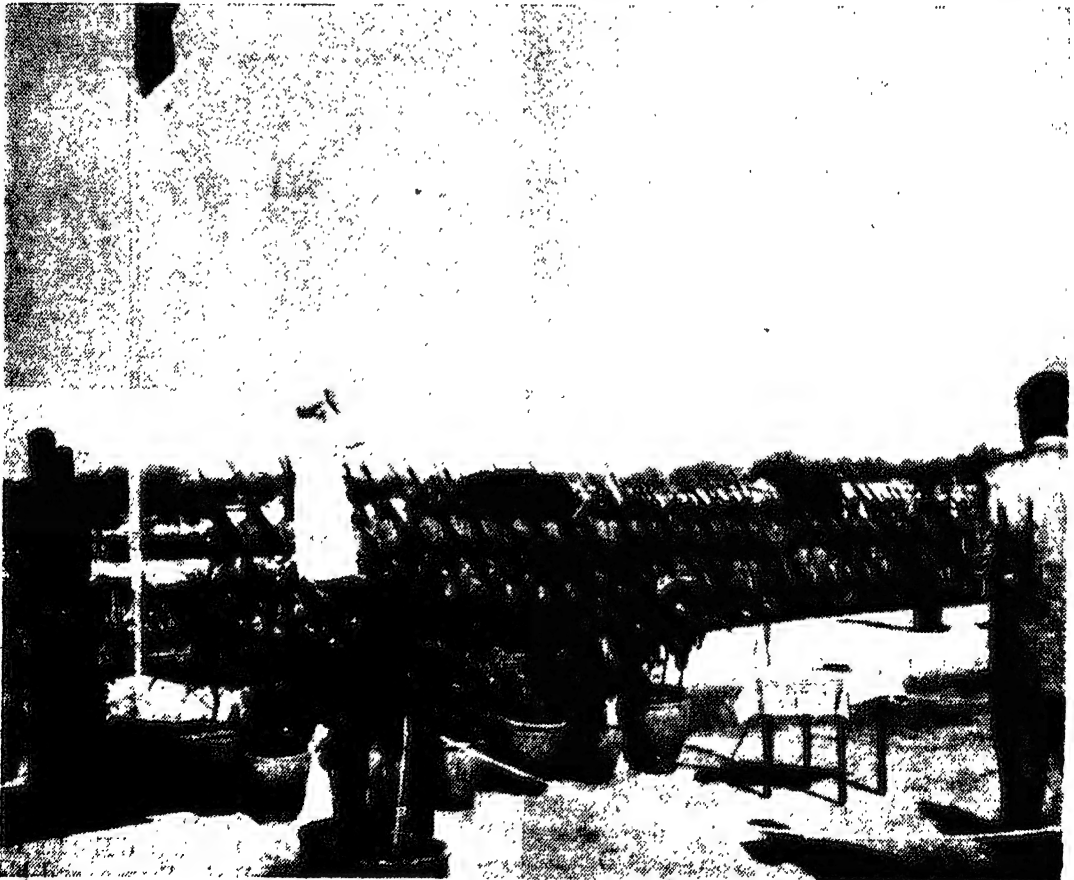
Republic Day Broadcast:

KEEP UP THE SPIRIT OF ONENESS OF INDIA

by

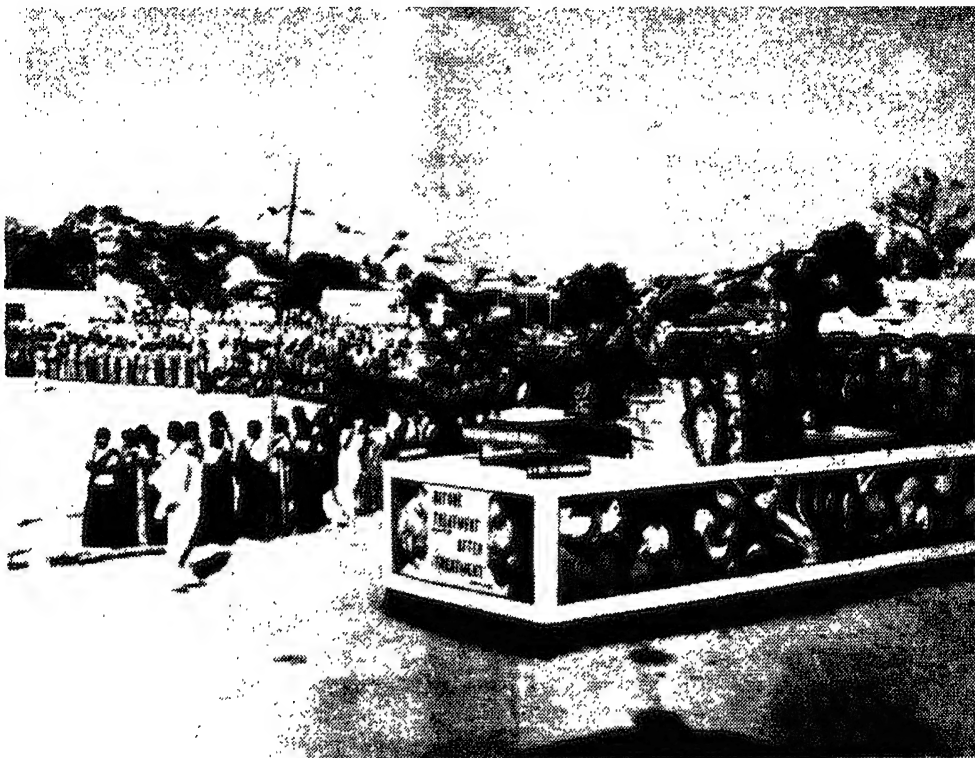
Dr. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAO,
Chief Minister of Hyderabad

The world today is passing through a period of tremendous transition. Not that change is an unnatural phenomenon and that the world has not changed or is not changing. But today the change is so rapid and perceptible that we are sometimes violently made aware of it. India, which is a part, and today an effective part of the world at that, cannot escape this change. In the story of man, those are considered great who have brought about a change of life for the good. Even so, in the story of nations, that country is considered great which has brought about a change for the good, the greatest good of the greatest number. The age-old.



REPUBLIC DAY PARADE: *The Chief Minister taking the salute at the Parade Maidan, Secunderabad.*

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This tableau
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Tableau put up by the Department of Information and Public Relations.



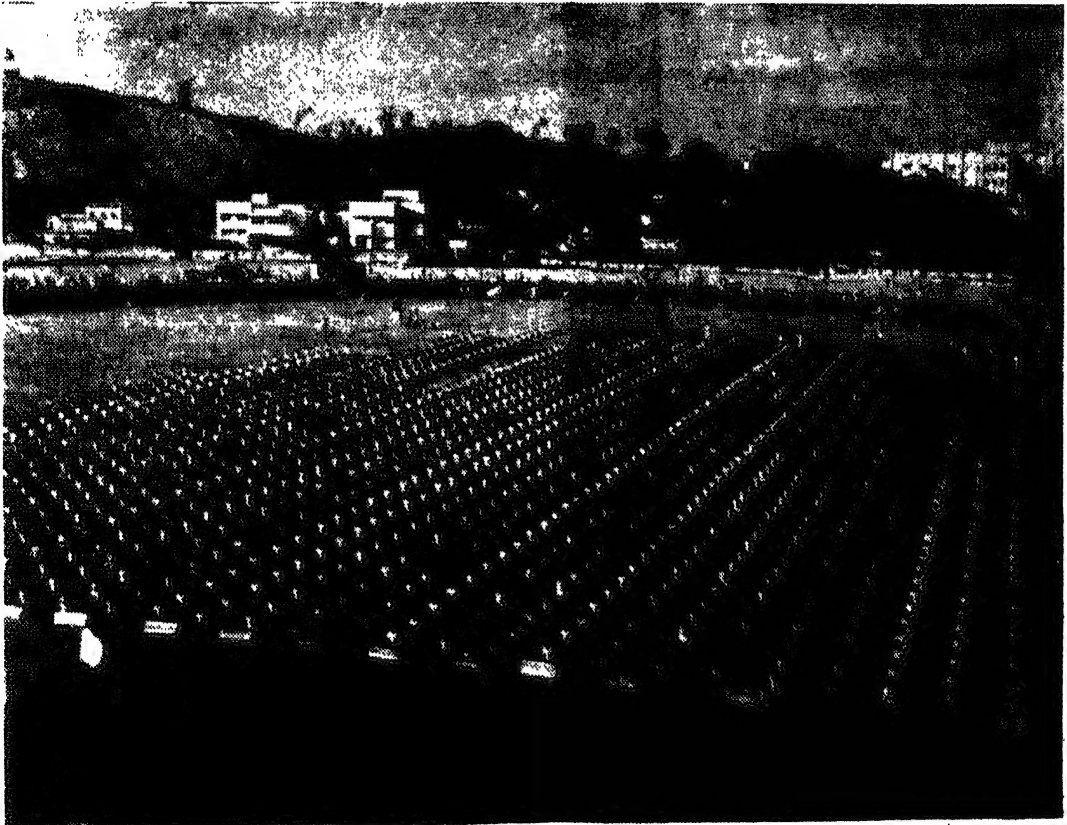
A SAMPLE HOUSE : *This tableau of the Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., was adjudged the best among the Industries.*

tradition of our great nation has been to throw its weight on the side of good. There might have been and may be periods of internal strife and struggle for petty considerations and the consequent ups and downs in the life of the people. As even a single virulent bacillus can multiply itself and ruin the human body, a single selfish individual can in his narrow stride carry some with him and cause physical, mental and spiritual unhappiness in the body politic, but such malevolent growths have always been discounted and discouraged in our country. It was during such periods of depression that the country lost itself in selfish bickerings and lost its prosperity and was torn off its cultural, spiritual and ethical moorings. But the instincts of self-protection and self-preservation of the individual and the community are so strong and natural that in every such age of degeneration arose a supreme being to save the situation and lead man towards self-realisation which alone can give poise to human existence

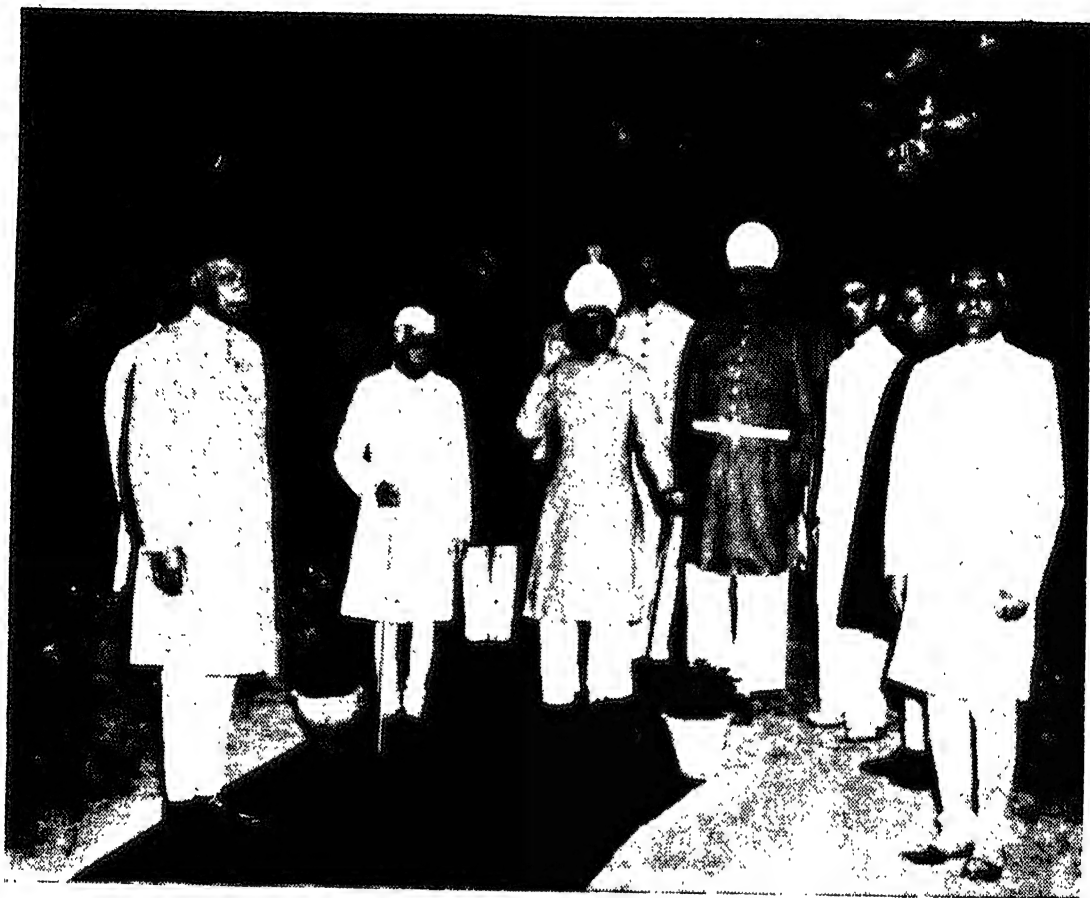
and make it worthy of being called human.

ANCIENT MESSAGE

Going back along the paths of authentic history, India passed through a period of depression, material and moral, two thousand five hundred years ago. We have no evidence to show what the exact life of the people was in other countries at that time. We may have to presume that it must have been as bad. It was at such a juncture, a spiritual crisis, that a Royal Prince of India was stirred to his depths. He left his young beautiful wife and his newborn child, and the throne of a kingdom for the woods of self-realisation. His name was Siddhartha and his renunciation gave us Buddhism, a rational ethical and an intensely human approach to life. He travelled on foot and gave his message to the simple folk in simple words. The Master gave the message and a great Emperor espoused its cause for he knew at that time that that message alone could save humanity from ruin. The name of the great Emperor



Four thousand school children participated in the Republic Day Mass Drill held at Fateh Maidan.



The Rajpramukh and the Chief Minister of Hyderabad at the 'At Home' given in the Public Gardens on the Republic Day.

was Asoka. At the height of his power he discarded the sword, donned the yellow robe and tread the path of Ahimsa. One-third of the total population of the world today follows Buddhism. It will be a process of self-examination and self-purification to us when in the next few months we celebrate with pride and reverence the 2,500th anniversary of the Birth, Enlightenment and Nirvana of the Buddha.

Earlier still, in another three days, we observe with deep feeling, the martyrdom of another great son of our country, Mahatma Gandhi. Like the Buddha, Bapuji also saved our nation from exploitation and utter ruin. Just a century and a half of foreign rule brought down our great country into such depravity and degeneration that while the average duration of life was the lowest, the general death rate was the highest in the world. Ninety per cent of the people forgot even to sign their name in their own language. We were steeped in ignorance,

poverty and disease. The only cure for these ills was to regain the political freedom that was lost because of disunity. The way of regaining freedom to him lay through the path of Truth and Non-violence. The phenomenal success of his experiments in truth was such that it has today been accepted in international councils as the only method of achieving world peace. The Master again gave the message and showed the way. His disciple, our beloved Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, has carried this experiment far and wide and the success he has so far achieved in extending the area of peace by persuading erstwhile militant nations to accept Panch Shila as a guiding principle in their dealings among nations has proved the effectiveness of the path of Truth and Non-violence.

DYNAMIC NEUTRALITY

The role of peace played by India has made her the focus of international attention. During

recent months top ranking leaders of the world belonging to all camps, kings, prime ministers, statesmen and savants have visited our country and in doing so helped the evolution of a nobler type of statesmanship. Everyone of them has been impressed by the secular nature of our democratic republic in which every man and woman, irrespective of his or her caste or crede, has equal rights and where fundamental human rights are protected by constitutional guarantees. Free India has not taken sides in the cold or the hot war, and her dynamic neutrality has not merely enhanced her status in world councils but has brought forth voluntary assurances of help and co-operation which will mean greater and more rapid strides in the material advancement of her people.

We needed freedom to fight our enemies, ignorance, poverty and disease. A vast sub-continent like ours, with a gigantic population of 36 crores forming one-fifth of the total human population, needed a mighty effort to rebuild, so that it may take its proper place in the comity of nations. It was in this effort that we chalked out the first national plan which has been implemented with phenomenal achievements to its credit. Our greatest achievement has been on the food and cloth fronts, which were the weakest in the pre-Republican days. The next need was housing in the urban and rural areas. For this new schemes are being implemented. In our own State the industrial housing scheme is being implemented in three phases. Not merely this, the working population is benefiting from various other measures, like fair wages, better working conditions, better health and medical facilities and above all security of service. Minimum wages have been fixed for unskilled workers in various establishments while the law concerning compensation for retrenchment and lay-off is being implemented.

LAND REFORMS

The attention of the State is not merely confined to the industrial worker. The most important problem in our country has been the problem of land. More than 80 per cent of our people live in the rural areas and most of them are landless workers. They are literally hewers of wood and drawers of water without any real stake on the land which they help cultivate. To solve this problem, in our State particularly we have undertaken the most far-reaching and the most significant of all the reforms since the advent of freedom. Here

we have gone ahead of all other parts of Asia. The tenant in our State is now getting the cherished right of ownership of the land he has been longing for centuries. The compulsory transfer of ownership to protected tenants has already taken place in Khamman and Aurangabad Districts and parts of Warangal and Gulbarga districts. This task will be completed in all the districts of the State within two and a half years from now.

To produce more from the land so equitably distributed among the people, major, medium and minor irrigation projects have been undertaken and it was only last month that our Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the Nagarjunasagar Dam. This project, which is expected to be completed within nine years, will help irrigate in Nalgonda and Khammam districts an area of eight lakh acres. It will also add to the power supply in the State. The Tungabhadra Project is in good progress and irrigation under the Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme is expected to start this year. The Poorna Project in Marathwada which will be taken up under the Second Plan will irrigate one and a half lakh acres and generate one lakh K.W. of Hydro-electric power. Fourteen minor irrigation projects, including Koilsagar, Bendsura and Khasapur, have been completed bringing under irrigation over one lakh acres of land. More Projects under the Godavari, the Krishna the Bhima and the Penganga are under investigation. When all these materialise an additional acreage of 53 lakhs will be brought under irrigation raising the overall figure of irrigated area in the State to 71 lakh acres. That will be 27 per cent of the total cultivated area in the State.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Alongside of these multi-purpose projects communications are being improved which in the long run will help the productive efforts of our people in all spheres of activity. Industrially, however, Hyderabad State has further to be developed. We have at present only 24 major industries. Production figures of these reveal a steep progress. The output of coal in the State has exceeded the First Plan target of 15 lakh tons.

Educational facilities have been extended and steps are being taken to train more basic teachers. A College of Education has been started at Aurangabad and similar colleges are

Contd. on page 22

MORE POWERS FOR VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The Indian Constitution has directed the State to “take steps to organise Village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as have been necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.”

Panchayats were functioning in this State even before the Constitution came into being; but their powers and resources were restricted so that they could not claim to be full units of self-government.

A new law has therefore been drafted, in the light of the working of the old Act, so as to provide larger scope for Panchayats to effectively serve the rural people.

Under the Hyderabad Village Panchayats A'in of 1940 which was enforced two years later, 442 village Panchayats were formed with all members nominated by Government. This was replaced by the Village Panchayats Act of 1951 which enabled the Government to establish Panchayats on a democratic basis. Under this Act, each village with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 has a panchayat. Besides, villages with less population also can be grouped for this purpose. In addition, powers of Panchayats are delegated to Rural Reconstruction Societies and multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. There is provision for nomination of one Scheduled Castes member for each Panchayat by the Deputy Collector. An Executive Officer (Karbhari) is appointed for the day-to-day working of the Panchayats.

The functions of the Panchayats are two-fold: obligatory and discretionary. The former include construction, repair and maintenance of public roads, footpaths, culverts, bridges and drains; regulation and construction of new buildings; preservation and improvement of public health; conversion of step-wells into draw-wells; supply of water for domestic and village purposes, etc. The discretionary functions include provision of relief for travellers; relief of the poor and the sick; planting of avenue trees; development of education, agriculture, co-operation, rural industries and trade; street lighting, sinking and repair of wells for supply of drinking water; registration of births and deaths; watch and ward for the village.

Under the Act Government gives a grant

of 15 per cent of the land revenue of the village as well as 83 1/8 per cent local cess as a contribution from the District Board to the Village Panchayat, which is also empowered to levy taxes and fees.

The Government grant in 1955-56 was Rs. 7,28,000 while the 1/8rd local cess allotted by District Boards amounted to Rs. 1,54,414. The Panchayats levy taxes and fees similar to those levied by Municipalities. House tax and profession tax have been levied so far by 858 Village Panchayats. Vehicle tax and tax on transfer of immovable property also have been levied by a large number. Some have levied market fees, barbardari toll and entertainment tax.

It is estimated that in 1954-55 the total income of 556 Village Panchayats was Rs. 11,95,897.

Under the provisions of the Act 5,000 villages in the State can have Panchayats. At present 1,283 Panchayats are functioning; it is hoped that the full number of 5,000 will be formed by the date of commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan.

SERVICES RENDERED

Achievements of the Panchayats so far are substantial. All of them have made sanitary and conservancy arrangements. Petromaxes for street lighting purposes have been provided by the Village Panchayat of Dornakal and a few in Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Gulbarga, Warangal, Aurangabad, Bhir and Hyderabad districts. Most of the Village Panchayats in Marathwada are regularly arranging for removal of silt from drinking water wells. The length of new roads constructed by Panchayats is 100 miles. During the past year a total length of 600 miles of roads was repaired. Maternity Wards constructed by Valpur and Navipet Panchayats of Nizamabad District and Gunjahalli Panchayat of Raichur district were well maintained. The Mosra Village Panchayat in Nizamabad district is constructing a Maternity Ward. Panchayat Ghars and primary school buildings are being constructed in several villages. Panchayats in National Extension Service Blocks or Community Project areas act as agencies for works under the development schemes. About 200 Village Panchayats have opened libraries and reading rooms. Adult

education classes are conducted by many. Nearly 100 Panchayats have purchased addisets for the benefit of the community, in radio tion to fourteen sets supplied by the Department of Information & Public Relations. Side drains have been excavated in some villages and at some places pacca drains have also been constructed. About 7,000 soak pits were dug. In certain villages of Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Aurangabad and Gulbarga districts Panchayats have constructed latrines. In Raichur district cultivation of M-85 jawar has been popularised by Village Panchayats.

The main handicap faced by the Panchayats in carrying out all their functions effectively is lack of sufficient finances. Attempts are being made now to remedy this.

NEW LEGISLATION PROPOSED

A new Gram Panchayat Bill has been drafted which aims to vest the Panchayats with more powers and will thus enable them to function as fuller democratic units of administration.

The system of nominations to panchayats has been eliminated. A Gram Sabha consisting of all adult persons qualified to be registered as voters, will be formed in each village or group of villages with a population of 1,000 or more. This Sabha will elect members of the Panchayat. The Sabha shall meet at least twice a year and the Panchayat has to place before it a statement of accounts, administration report for the preceding financial year and programme of works etc. The Panchayat has to take into consideration any suggestions made by the Sabha.

The duties and functions of the Panchayats are divided into three categories viz., obligatory, discretionary, and compulsory when the State Government directs. Enabling provisions have been made by which Government may entrust Panchayats with the management of waste lands, pasture lands, village sites and forests adjacent to the villages. Collection of land revenue, maintenance of land records, arrangement for cultivation of fallow lands and other uncultivated lands may be entrusted to Panchayats, which may also be authorised to exercise the powers conferred on some Revenue Officers under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act. Vatandari is to be gradually eliminated. Panchayats may be empowered to take measures for the maintenance of law and order and prevention of crime. Besides all this there is a general

provision by which Government may authorise Panchayats to perform any other functions.

CONCILIATION BOARD

Nyaya Panchayats are to be constituted, vested with exclusive powers of control with regard to civil and criminal matters specified in the Bill. They can decide certain revenue cases also. A Conciliation Board is to be formed for each Gram Panchayat and no Nyaya Panchayat can take cognisance of any dispute unless a certificate of failure of conciliation proceedings has been produced before it by the plaintiff.

In accordance with a decision taken by the

Conference of Ministers of Local Self-Government at Simla in June 1955 that there should be an intermediary unit of local self-government between Gram Panchayats and the State, and that it should have a specific allocation of work. District Boards are vested with powers of general control over Gram Panchayats and they can also transfer any of their powers and functions to Panchayats. They are empowered to sanction the levy of taxes in Gram Panchayats and their budgets.

The Panchayats will thus have a much wider scope than hitherto to function as effective units of self-government when the new Bill becomes law.

Keep Up The Spirit Of Oneness Of India

(Contd. from page 19)

proposed to be started at Warangal and Gulbarga. To provide technical education three polytechnics were opened last year and the Central Crafts Institute in the capital is training about a thousand students in various vocational and engineering trades.

There has also been considerable progress in the medical facilities both in the urban and rural areas of our State. The welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the Backward Classes is taken care of by the Social Service Department.

Our people at all levels have realized their duties in this revolutionary phase of our history and are taking their share in the task of building a Welfare State. But they are also becoming more and more conscious of their rights, as they must indeed, as education and enlightenment spread. It should, however, be recognized, as Mahatma Gandhi always pointed out, that every right has also a corresponding responsibility. As a matter of fact, a right accrues only after discharging a responsibility. In discharging these responsibilities we should not forget that while we have secured political freedom we have not yet thoroughly consolidated it and also that we have not yet secured

our economic freedom.

BHOODAN MOVEMENT

I will recall to your mind the Prime Minister's message to understand and feel the full importance of the unity and oneness of India. It is this spirit that has stood by our country through the ages. While material progress and prosperity was never discarded, our great nation has never lost sight of the ethical and spiritual aspects of life. It was with a detached outlook that our ancestors strove for human progress. This enlightened detachment is being brought back to us by the Saint of Bhoodan, Vinobaji Bhave, whom I had the honour of welcoming to our State again after five years on the second of this month. In this short period, he has traversed two districts and today he is at Narketpalli, not far away from the capital city, which he is expected to reach in the first week of next month. Hyderabad State had become by divine chance the home of Bhoodan. Vinobaji undertook a tour of our State on foot when there was an orgy of violence perpetrated on innocent people by misguided youth. Thanks to his good efforts and the good sense of the people we have got over it and are well and truly on the path of progress. The character and greatness of our State can be demonstrated by making a generous response to the call of Bhoodan.

Dana and Dharma, (a charitable disposition and right conduct) are the sheet-anchor of our national character. On this the seventh Republic Day of India I wish to remind the people of these and wish them a happy and prosperous future.

(Courtesy : All India Radio, Hyderabad.)

PRESIDENT LAUDS VINOBA'S VICTORIOUS DRIVE

The only corrective against such ugly manifestations of emotion as have been witnessed recently in different parts of the country due to linguistic controversies, was a deep-rooted faith in the principles of non-violence and truth, observed President Rajendra Prasad in the course of a speech at Palmakula, a village about twenty miles from Hyderabad City, where he went to meet Acharya Vinoba Bhave on 14th February 1956.

The President was on a one-day visit to Hyderabad on his way from the South back to Delhi. He motored to the village where Acharyaji was camping and after having talks with him, addressed a gathering of five thousand villagers.

It was shameful, said the President, that linguistic fanaticism had of late taken such ugly shapes that innocent blood was spilt. If people practised the lessons taught by the Father of the Nation and reiterated by Vinoba Bhave, they would not commit such acts of folly.

The Bhoodan movement, added Dr. Prasad, was founded on many excellent principles con-

comitant to truth and non-violence. It was the good fortune of the people of Hyderabad that Vinobaji started the movement here. When it was initiated no one thought that it would take such deep roots in the country and help in creating such a new socio-economic order based on truth and non-violence. But thanks to the loving care with which Acharya Vinoba Bhave nurtured that movement it had progressed solving in its wake important economic problems in the country.

The President said that he had taken keen interest in the Bhoodan movement from its inception and was watching its progress. Gandhiji had won political Swaraj and aspired to bring about social and economic Swaraj also. It was left to Vinobaji to bring this about. Gandhiji wanted to evolve a new social order in which every human being would have his own contribution to make towards the well-being of the society. His objective was to make people achieve the path of violence. However difficult it was to practise the philosophy of non-violence in thought, word and deed, it was their duty to try their best to follow Gandhiji's teachings.

*President
Rajendra Prasad
talking with Acharya
Vinoba Bhave
at Palmakula
village.*

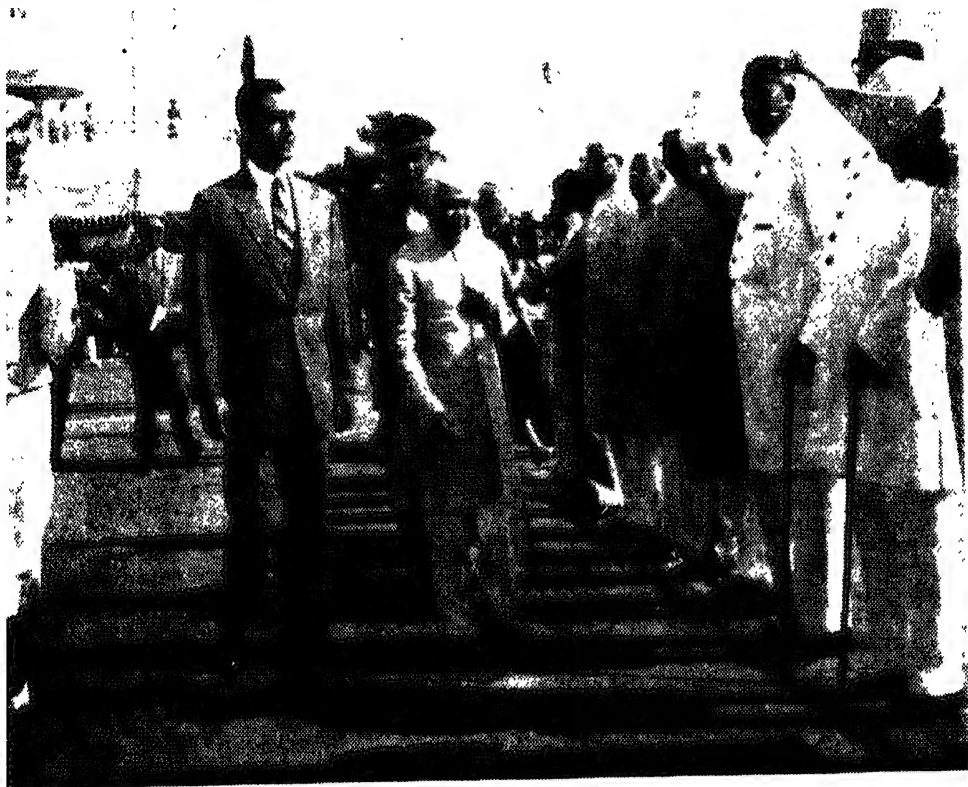




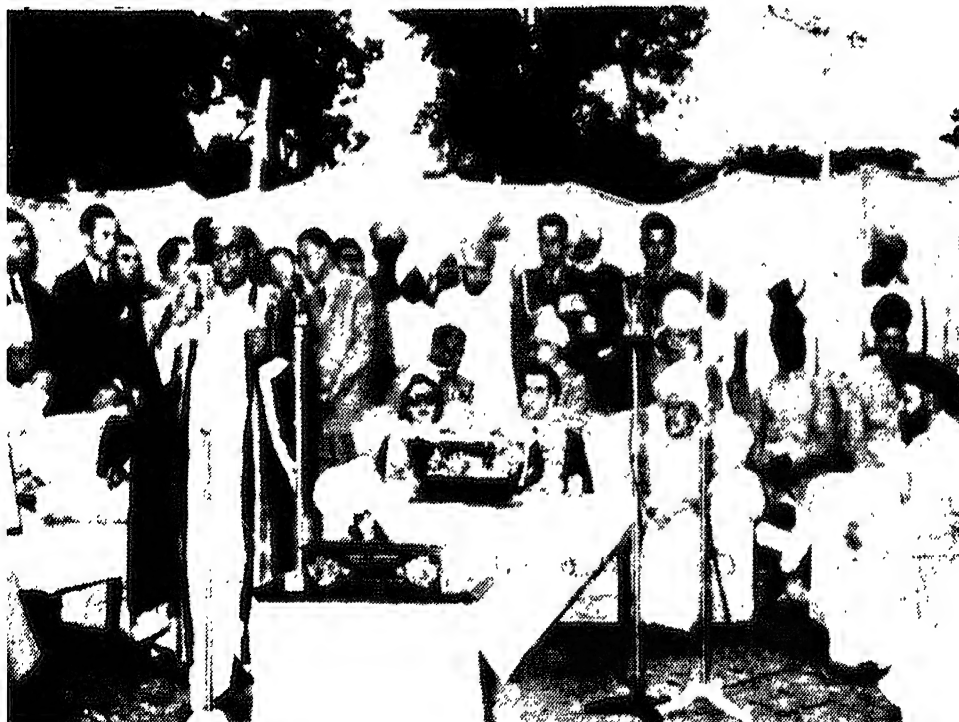
His Majesty the Shah-in-Shah and the Queen of Iran photographed at the airport on arrival in Hyderabad,



The Shah-in-Shah at the Omania University.



The Chief Minister of Hyderabad introducing prominent personalities to the Shah-in-Shah.



Civic Reception given to the Shah in-Shah of Persia and the Queen at the Public Gardens, Hyderabad

*Late Sri G. V.
Mavlankar at the
Kastureba
Training Centre,
Hydershahkot.*



*A mango sapling
was planted at
the Centre in
commemoration
of Sri Mavlankar's visit.*





*Sri G. V. Mav-
lankar, at the
Himayatsagar
Training Centre.*



*Sri Mavlankar
addressing a
meeting at the
Kasturba Train-
ing Centre at
Raigiri.*

Sri Mavlankar at the Golkonda Fort

CHINESE DELEGATION : Mr. Yeu Wen-Ching, leader of the Chinese Cultural Delegation and party, received at the railway station platform, Aurangabad, by the Indo-China Friendship Association and other local citizens.





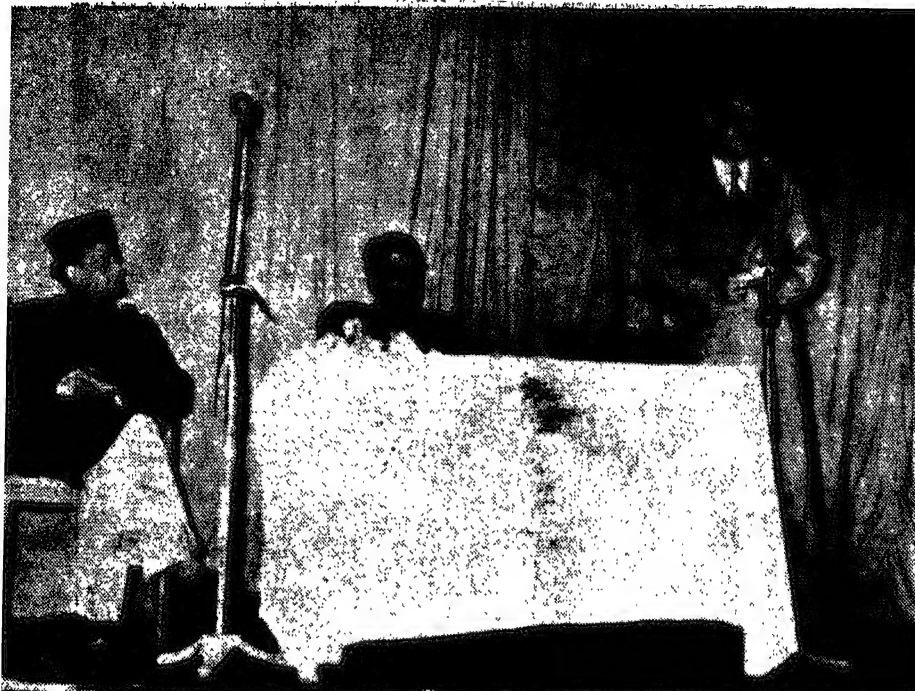
RUSSIAN STALL AT THE ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION : *The Chief Minister of Hyderabad inaugurating the stall; the Soviet Ambassador in India, Mr. M. A. Menshikov, with 'tilak' on his forehead, is standing by his side.*



Shri Mohan Raj Sazena presenting books to the Russian Ambassador.

'SONG OF INDIA', a benefit show, was staged under the auspices of the Aurangabad Police Family Welfare Association. Mrs. S. Jasvir Sahani, President of the Association, is reading the report.





SONG AND DRAMA FESTIVAL : *Shri L. N. Gupta, I.A.S., inaugurated the Festival organised by the Mass Communication Division of the Government of Hyderabad in co-operation with the Song and Drama Division of the Central Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, at the Industrial Exhibition grounds. Shri Binod U. Rao speaking on the occasion.*



A scene from "Mana Vooru" staged on the occasion.

The Prime Minister signing a portrait of his at the Community Projects Training Centre at Rajendranagar.



Prime Minister Nehru chatting with Sri Srimannarayan in the camp of Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Madhavrayanpalli, Mahbubnagar district.





School Children who gave an Action Song " Channa Kisane Boya" on the occasion of the "Song of India" benefit show at Aurangabad

DROP PETTY SQUABBLES AND RISE TO BUILD A BETTER WORLD : VINOBAJI'S CALL

India represents a sweet synthesis of various cultures, which is the real force behind the success of the Bhoodan Movement. Vedic culture flourished here, Buddhism was born here, Muslims brought the idea of equality and Christians contributed to the creed of service. It is due to the confluence of all these that India is capable of giving a new hope to the world.

So said Acharya Vinoba Bhave addressing a large gathering at Pochampalli on the day of Gandhiji's Nirvan, 30th January.

The Acharya's return to the birth place of Bhoodan on that particular day was significant. One might expect a sense of victory in him after all that the movement had achieved in the country, but memories of his close association with Gandhiji overshadowed everything and tears rolled down his eyes frequently during the speech.

He started by pointing out that it was not a day for speeches but a dive into silence. It was due to Gandhiji's influence that Ministers and other privileged persons assembled there, regarded themselves as servants and were sitting on the ground along with the commoners. Bapu's teachings had brought all the high and the low in the country together on a plane of equality.

THE KINDLY LIGHT

Gandhiji was not like some big ambitious men who tried to overshadow their followers and keep them down. On the other hand Gandhiji was a truly great man, nourishing all those who had come to work under him, with the light that he shed everywhere. He raised thousands from loneliness to greatness and from vice to virtue. Himself feeling to be the humblest, he was receptive and responsive even to a child. He was very near to the ideal man described in the Gita, the Sthitapragnya,

one whose intellect was harmonised.

Acharya Bhave said that he himself constantly indulged in self-examination and tried his best to follow Gandhiji's path. But he now felt that he was a failure. People might say that he had got lakhs of acres in Bhoodan and hundreds of villages in Gramdan. But he was in a terrible agony. He had hoped that Bhoodan would become a means to establish peace. Two years before he could hardly visualise the deep-rooted bitterness in India. But now he found that in Bihar, where he had got the maximum land in Bhoodan, there were serious disorders; in Orissa where they got hundreds of villages in Gramdan, police shootings had to take place. There were outbreaks of violence in many other States. It was obvious that the message of Bhoodan, the message of peace, had not influenced the cities, although it had effect in the rural parts. There was deep-rooted violence in the people's hearts. Linguistic reorganisation of States was just a pretext for its outburst. It could express itself otherwise also—in students' agitation, labour disputes etc.

Acharyaji observed that many people believed that the struggle of 1942 was responsible for gaining independence. This was one of the causes of the faith in violence. They had not realised the strength of non-violence. The real message of Bhoodan was not grasped.

Now their nationalism was in danger, as well as peace in the country. If people thought narrowly that they belonged to this region or



*Acharya Vinoba
at Mahbubabad
in Warangal
district.*

that, there was no nationalism. Nehru was trying for peace in the international field, while Bhoodan was trying for the same in the national sphere. But the present events in the country were a blot on both. If this trend continued their Swaraj would perish soon. He was choked with emotion and mental agony.

Violence was indulged in both by the people and the Government. He was not blaming anyone but only Bhoodan for that. He was accusing himself. He thought he had faltered somewhere and that was why the proper atmosphere had not been created for non-violence. He was praying to God that his language should



*Acharya Vinoba
with the family
of Sri V. Ramachandra Reddy
at Pochampal*



Acharya Vinoba Bhave addressing a public meeting held in the City.

be full of more love, sweetness and truth.

THE PLEDGE

On Bapu's Nirvan Day they should all pledge to constantly purify their minds. All of them should forget their differences of caste and religion. In this atomic age they had to develop a broader outlook. A new force had arisen which could either make or mar the future of humanity. They should know how to make the right use of it. They should not waste their energies in petty wranglings over linguistic re-distribution of States, over Belgaum or Karnatak or another. Were there not bigger problems to occupy them? Kashmir, Goa, Formosa, Korea, Indo-China—so many big problems remained unsolved. Middle East conflicts were still persisting. If in such a world, they continued to lose themselves in petty squabbles among themselves, they would be heading towards total destruction. They had to shape a comprehensive outlook among the people which would guide them to solve the national problems peacefully and further enable them to solve world problems easily.

Acharya Bhave observed that Pochampalli,

Gangotri of Bhoodan Yagna, was a matter of pride for Telangana. He appealed to all political workers to join together and work for achieving the target placed before them. He wanted only one-sixth for Daridra Narayan. There could not be a cheaper bargain for the sake of a revolution. But they could not achieve it until they converted the hearts of city people. The workers must influence the urban citizens towards the ideal of Bhoodan. Then they could achieve the target. He had, however, no pessimism about the result.

THE GREAT TASK

He felt Gandhiji was still watching them in their work. God was with them. He wanted India to show the way of peace to the world. It had not been possible for Bhoodan workers so far to go to cities for various reasons. Their message had not reached every home there. But they had to fill this gap now.

Foreign influences were bound to penetrate India. But India also could influence the world outside. It was the influence of science

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PEOPLE'S BIG ROLE

in

DEVELOPMENT WORK

The need to create emotional awareness among the masses so that they might feel that they were the pioneers in every development activity and the Government just a partner in helping and guiding them, was stressed by Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, inaugurating the Fourth Inter-State Regional Seminar on Community Projects at Rajendranagar on 13th February, 1956.

The Seminar lasted four days and was attended by about 240 delegates from nine States. Discussions were held on various problems like cottage industries, co-operation, village housing, basic education, pilot projects for women welfare activities, training of workers etc.

The Chief Minister pointed out that although rules and regulations were important, the Administrative machinery should not tie itself too much to their observance. Officials should be content to observe the spirit and essence of them instead of being bagged down in formalities. The rules were not an end in themselves but a means to an end. Once they succeeded in creating the emotional awareness among the people, their tasks became relatively lighter. They wanted the people to bring forward their own programme of development. This method would help in building the right type of village leadership and make the people self-reliant. In the ultimate analysis, the administration also relief on the people. Therefore, there was

no reason why the initiative should not lie with the people.

TRAINING COURSE FOR TEACHERS

A scheme prepared by the Community Projects Administration for associating the village school teacher with the development programme in a larger measure was accepted by the Seminar. The scheme aims at making the teacher familiar with the development work through a course of training. The duration of training will be four weeks, followed by annual two week refresher courses.

To begin with, the training programme will be confined to community development blocks only. The number of blocks by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period is expected to be 1,800 and the number of teachers to be trained during the Plan period would be about 72,000.

The Seminar was of the view that there should be proper co-ordination of the work done by men, women and children in various organisations and a Woman Officer should be appointed at the State level to organise welfare work among women and children throughout the State with special emphasis on programmes in Community development areas.

The problem of village housing, it was pointed out, was too big to be solved by subsidies.

loans. It was suggested that villagers should be assisted in bringing about improvements in their houses by demonstrations through model houses as well as by giving them facilities for the provision of essential amenities.

The Seminar also suggested the strengthening and development of village institutions like Panchayats, training of village leaders and education of village leaders in the formulation of development programmes.

Shri S. K. Dey, Administrator, Community Projects, and Shri Damodardas Mundada, Secretary to Acharya Vinoba Bhave, addressed the Seminar.

MORE N. E. S. BLOCKS

Sixteen more National Extension Service Blocks have been allotted to Hyderabad State by the Community Projects Administration, Government of India. They might start functioning from April, 1956.

People have enthusiastically co-operated working out the programmes in the project areas of the State already. Hyderabad started with seven Community Development Blocks on October 2, 1952. These grew in number so that now there are 17 Community Development Blocks and 17 National Extension Blocks, spread over the seventeen districts. A Community Development Block gets Rs. 45 lakhs for 8 years, while a N.E.S. Block gets Rs. 8½ lakhs for 3 years. Work in both types of blocks aims at better and more yield from land, improved water supply, better sanitation and housing, extended irrigation facilities, more road and culverts, schools, health and medical services, veterinary aid, marketing facilities and social education.

The thirty four blocks cover 4,000 villages involving a population of 30 lakhs. During the last 8½ years, about Rs. 1,37,00,000 has been spent in these blocks, while a further amount of Rs. 95 lakhs has been spent for Local Development Works in areas outside these blocks. Of this amount, people's contribution has exceeded Rs. 50 lakhs.

People's representatives have been associated with the activities at all levels. Vikas Mandals

in villages, Block Development Committees, Project Development Committees, District Development Committees and the State Development Council consist of officials belonging to Nation-building departments and non-officials.

A block of 100 villages is placed under a Block Development Officer who first receives his training at the Himayatsagar or any other Training Centre. Social Education Organisers are also posted in every block, after receiving training. A trained Village Level Worker is appointed for every ten villages who serves as a multi-purpose guide.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The record in these blocks so far may be summarised as follows: Irrigation facilities have been extended to an area of 83,615 acres. 35,000 acres of fallow land has been brought under cultivation. Besides, 6,000 acres of land has been brought under vegetable and fruit cultivation. Over 1,200 new wells have been dug and 10,000 wells repaired. 577 new schools and over a thousand Adult Education Centres have been opened. Eighteen thousand acres of waste land has been reclaimed. About 1,000 houses have been built in the villages and 12,000 old ones have been reconditioned. Five hundred miles of new roads have been built. There is great awakening among the people who are asking for the needed amenities and offering voluntary help in providing them.

ROLE OF THE POLICE

The police have had their splendid share in this development work. They have developed one village in every district, which has drawn high praise from Shri S. K. Dey, Community Projects Administrator, Government of India.

Following this, the authorities have prepared a plan of policemen's participation in Community Development both intensively and extensively. Police staff in villages will be entrusted with works like slum clearance, digging of soakage and compost pits, repair of internal and approach roads, planting of trees, remodelling of existing wells for drinking water and demonstration of smokeless 'Chullas'. They will also be associated with cultural activities and conduct of adult education classes.

BIG STRIDES IN ADULT AND BASIC EDUCATION

Adult or social education is one of the devices introduced recently to give a fillip to the expansion of literacy and education generally in the country. In Hyderabad the Adult Education Scheme was started towards the end of 1947 and centres began to function from the academic year 1948-49. The basic Education Scheme also was introduced in 1950. A Special Officer and two Assistant Special Officers (Deputy Inspectors) were appointed to implement the schemes.

Adult education consists of a four-months course, using the mother-tongue medium. No fees are charged. The three R's, general knowledge, hygiene, sanitation, agriculture, and citizenship constitute the syllabus. Each adult Centre is given Rs. 17 per mensem towards expenses, including Rs. 10 for teachers allowance. Teachers in-charge are given a bonus of Rs. for every adult made literate.

There were 563 Adult Education Centres in the State at the end of 1953-54, which number increased to 1,868 during 1954-55. More and more centres are being opened. In 1953-54 there were 80,980 adults on the rolls, of whom 21,892 were made literate. Of these only 705 were women. In 1954-55, the adults on the rolls were 56,197 of whom 46,585 were made literate. Of the latter, 1,265 were women.

Financial aid and other facilities are given by the Government to various non-official organisations and institutions which also run

adult education centres of their own. The number of such centres in the State is 53.

Social Education Workers are trained at camps held occasionally. The first such camp organized by the Department trained 69 workers for urban areas. The second camp, organized by the Bapu Seva Ashram under Technical guidance of the Department, trained 30 workers. Another training class also has been held. Besides, Adult Education has been made one of the optional subjects in all the Teachers' Training Schools in the State.

There are 148 libraries attached to Adult Education Centres. These help the neo-literates and semi-literates to pursue their learning.

Film shows and exhibitions are held to popularise Adult Education. Other means of propaganda like posters, leaflets, public meetings and radio talks are also utilised.

On the All-India Social Education Day celebrated by 103 institutions in the State, several schools started either adult literacy classes or Social Education Centres.

In addition to the five school-cum-community centres working in Nizamabad district, Government sanctioned the opening of 17 such centres in each of the districts, this year. More may be opened under the Second Five-Year Plan. These constitute a new experiment with an economic bias in social education.

A scheme to start Audio Visual Aid Units for general education as well as social education pur-

poses is under consideration of Government. Another proposal for a social Education Unit of Audio Visuals is also under consideration.

BASIC EDUCATION

The progress of Basic Education in the State is very encouraging, people in the rural areas particularly welcoming the scheme and co-operating with the Government in all possible ways. Some of the villagers in the Tungabhadra Project area have offered cotton for spinning and seeds for cultivation purposes, free of cost to the Basic Schools. In the Nizamsagar Project areas villagers have helped in the construction of school buildings. In the Lakhnawaram Block, owing to the enthusiasm shown by the people, district Education authorities have been able to convert ten primary schools into Basic Primary Schools.

The policy of the State being to replace the present system of lower secondary education by the Basic system, training facilities were arranged for Basic teachers at different centres in the State. To start with, a batch of six trained graduates was deputed to the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, for training in Basic Education Training Centres were then established at Bhiknoor in Nizamabad district and at Mominabad in Bhil district to train Middle and Matric-passed teachers in the Telangana and Marathwada areas respectively. Another batch of teachers were sent to Sevagram for training in 1951 and on their return, one more Basic Training Centre was started at Yermarus near Raichur intended for the Kannada areas. The Government Teachers' Training School at Mahbubnagar was converted into a Basic Training Centre. Later 14 new centres were opened. All these have a total accommodation for training of 2,020 trainees at a time. This means about a thousand teachers will be completing their training every year.

In all the eighteen centres the number of teachers trained during 1955-56 were 1,170. A short-course training of three months' duration was also introduced and 49 teachers underwent this course in 1953-54. Besides, every year a small contingent was sent to Sevagram for training. Forty-seven teachers have received such special training during the period from 1950-51 to 1955-56.

The trainees at the Basic Training Institutions are given a thorough knowledge of theory and practice in the main crafts, i.e., spinning and weaving, agriculture, and wood-work. They visit the neighbouring villages frequently and also practice teaching in the practising Schools

attached to the Centres.

Three hundred and seventy-eight teachers were trained to run 12 basic schools of five grades in the State. Besides, Practising Schools attached to the Basic Training Institutions at Bhiknoor and Mominabad have been raised to the status of Senior Basic Schools of eight grades.

To give the necessary guidance to teachers, a Basic Trained Deputy Inspector of Schools has been posted in each of the Project areas of Nizamabad and Tungabhadra and in the Lakhnawaram Block Mulug.

BASIC LITERATURE

The Department is arranging to publish certain necessary literature also. This includes Guide Books for the use of teachers, propaganda material to educate public opinion in favour of Basic Education, and a monthly journal.

A Curriculum Committee appointed by the Government, drew up a syllabus which was later approved by a Teachers' Training Board. This syllabus is being followed by all the 18 Training Schools in the State.

An integrated course has been prepared for the schools which will come into force from the next academic year. This will enable pupils in non-Basic schools also to have the basic pattern of education till the requisite Basic Trained personnel are available to run all institutions on Basic lines.

A Committee, appointed to survey and assess the progress of the schemes sponsored by the Central Government in collaboration with the State Governments has reported on two of the schemes.

Basic and Social Education schemes in the State have been brought together under one Special Committee with the Minister for Education as its chairman.

Two Basic Education Conferences have been organised in Warangal and Nizamabad Districts, the expenses being met from public donations and delegate fees.

Government have taken measures to convert all training institutions into Basic Training Centres. During the current academic year 200 primary schools are being converted into Basic Primary Schools and in 1956-57 400 schools will be so converted. Thirty-six primary-cum-middle schools are being converted into Senior Basic Schools, while next year the Basic Training College at Bhiknoor will function as a B.Ed. College for Basic Education.



UPLIFT OF

BANJARAS

Banjara Girl, Kumari Radha Jadhav, addressing ladies' gathering at Rameshwar Tanda.

The Maharashtra Banjara Seva Sangh, Basmatnagar, Parbhani District, has been serving the Banjaras in various ways for the last nine years.

Established in 1953, the Sangh has a notable record of educational, cultural and social uplift work for the tribal people in Marathwada. Its present President is Shri Ramrao Rathod Lohrekar.

The Sangh is running 125 adult schools and six hostels for Banjaras at Nanded, Basmathnagar, Bhir, Ekamba, Ghatborud and Lohra. It has persuaded Banjaras in 125 'Tandas' to give up drink. A Banjara Library is being run at Basmathnagar and a manuscript magazine named Banjara Sevak is being published. A hundred meetings have been organised so far. The Marathwada Banjara Samajik Parishat was held at Basmath on 15th June, 1955 under the presidentship of Shri Chandrasingh Naik. It was inaugurated by Shri D. G. Bindu, the Home Minister. A second conference of this nature is being held on 18th and 19th March, 1956 at Kalamnuri.



Sri Ramrao Rathod Lohrekar, President, Marathwada Banjara Seva Sangh, explaining the work of the Sangh to Acharya Vinoba in Hyderabad.

Pressies

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS

The Director, Social Service Department, has been appointed Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. The probation officers of the Social Service Department and Medical Officers of the Children Protection Section of the Social Service Department have been appointed Inspectors, while the Inspectors of the said section have been appointed Assistant Inspectors to assist the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

APPELLATE OFFICER

Under the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Evacuee Interest (separation) Act, 1951, with effect from 31st October 1955, Shri Ram Lal Aggarwal, an Officer of the Punjab Civil Service, Judicial Branch, has been appointed an appellate officer for the State of Hyderabad for the purpose of hearing appeals against the order of the competent officer.

EXEMPTION

The Government have granted exemption from the provision of Section 3 of the Weekly Holidays Act 1942 (relating to weekly closure of shops) to the Cycle Taxi Shops situated in the areas wherein the Act is in force, subject to the condition that the persons employed in the shops shall be allowed in each week a holiday with wages.

T. B. SURVEY

The public are requested to give the fullest possible co-operation in the Tuberculosis survey being conducted in the Hyderabad zone as an integral part of the all-India effort to collect reliable data on prevalence of the disease in rural and urban areas. The plan consists of mass X-ray surveys of communities in urban, semi-urban and rural areas selected on the principle of sampling. In all 26 villages connected

by approach roads have been selected by the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi. Besides these, the city of Hyderabad and the towns of Bodhan, Bhongir, Mominabad, Gadwal and Tandur have been chosen for the survey work. After the selection of blocks in the city and the towns, X-raying of the population in the selected areas and also the work of bacteriological examination will be taken up. The results are to be sent to the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, for consolidation.

FARMERS' TOUR

Utilising the travel concession offered by the Railways, the State Government intends to organise a party of farmers to go round the country and see the progress of development programmes in the Project areas and also places of interest. The approximate expenditure per head is expected to be Rs. 200, which has to be borne by the cultivators themselves. Intending farmers may apply to the Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad.

PURCHASE OF WHITE JOWAR

Under the Price Support Scheme of the Government of India, the State Government have decided to purchase white jowar at the following centres :—Mancherial, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Sailu, Jalna, Gulbarga, Latur, Manwath, Basmath, Chitapur, Kinwat, Bidar, Puri and Aurangabad. The cultivators are requested to arrange delivery of their grain at these centres and take full advantage of the scheme which is meant to prevent any steep fall in prices.

PRIZE COMPETITION RULES

Rules have been made under the Prize Competitions Act 1955, which have been published in the State Extraordinary Gazette dated

January 20, 1956.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

The Working Class Cost of Living Index Number for December 1955 for Hyderabad City increased by 2 points from 155 to 157, compared to that of the previous month; the index number for Warangal rose by 8 points from 162 to 165, for Aurangabad by 5 points from 147 to 152 and for Gulbarga by 2 points from 138 to 140. The index number for Nizamabad decreased by 3 points from 164 to 161 while that for Nanded decreased by 1 point from 174 to 173.

FARMERS' AND STUDENTS' VISITS

A party of 536 farmers of Nadiad arrived in Hyderabad by a Kisan Special Train on January 17, 1956. Representing the people of 101 villages in Community Development Blocks, they are on a tour of the country to observe development activity at important centres. In Hyderabad they saw the Agricultural Experimental Station at Rajendranagar and other spots of interest. Dr. M. Channa Reddy, Minister for Agriculture, addressed them at Rajendranagar.

The final year students of the Agricultural College, Bapatla, accompanied by lecturers, arrived in Hyderabad on January 12, 1956. They visited the Agricultural Farm at the Osmania University, the Government Nursery at Hyderguda, the Agricultural Research Station at Rajendranagar, Government Fruit Research Station at Sangareddy, Grapevine plantation at Yousufguda and other centres. They left for Bapatla on January 15.

TEACHERS' AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

A three weeks Teachers' Training Auxiliary Cadet Corps annual camp was held at Kushajguda village near Moula Ali. This organisation comprises of 8 platoons divided into two zones, one controlled by the 6th Hyderabad Signals and the other by the 1st Hyderabad Battalion of the N.C.C. One of the platoons is formed of lady teachers.

On the occasion of the passing-out parade Shri D. G. Bindu, Home Minister, took the salute at the March Past.

In his introductory speech, Captain Oke, the Commanding Officer, said that the target

set by the State Government was to train 25,000 cadets for social service.

Sri Bindu said that the extensive training given in the A.C.C. and the N.C.C. should be conducive to national progress.

Trophies were awarded to the best cadet trainee, Shri Kalambkar, to the best lady cadet, Miss Padma Jagirdar, and to the champion Platoon.

LANDS UNDER MUSI PROJECT

With a view to reserving unoccupied lands for rehabilitating those who will be displaced owing to submergence of villages under the proposed Musi Project, Government have prohibited assignment or leasing out of all unoccupied lands for cultivation to individuals under Laoni Rules or under Circular No. 14 dated November 8, 1954 in the commanded area of the Project.

CERTIFICATE FROM WAKFS BOARD

As the management and supervision of the Condition of Service in respect of the grants, conditional with service (both cash grants and Inam lands) have been entrusted to the Muslim Wakfs Board, the grants will be issued only on production of a certificate from the Board to the effect that service is duly performed and the aims and objects of the grant are being fulfilled. Applications accompanied by statements of accounts should be submitted to the Board between the 20th and 30th of every month so that the parties may get the certificate by the 5th of next month.

POSTAL FACILITIES

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Hyderabad, who is Chairman of the Regional Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Committee, told its members on February 7, 1956 that since the last meeting of the Committee 208 new post offices had been opened and 150 were expected to be opened by the end of February. Ten new Telegraph offices were opened since April, 1955.

As regards telephone facilities, 1408 new connections and 73 extensions were given in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad while in

the mofussil 68 new connections and 5 extensions were provided.

Telephone exchanges would be opened at Bidar, Karimnagar and Osmanabad and public call offices at Vaijapur, Purna, Kamareddy and Shakarnagar within the next few months.

LAONI CERTIFICATES

During a two-day inspection tour of Tandur taluqa Dr. M. Chenna Reddy, Minister for Supply, Agriculture and Rehabilitation, distributed 8,800 acres of land to landless peasants through Laoni Certificates. He also laid the foundation stones of several school buildings in villages. He advised landlords at various meetings to donate,

a portion of their lands to the Bhoodan Samithi

TENANCY RECORDS

The Hyderabad Tenancy Records (Correction) Rules 1956 have been formulated, providing for the correction of wrong entries in or omissions from the final record of tenancies of any village in the State. The Rules authorise the Deputy Collector of the concerned area to conduct enquiry into cases of wrong entry in or omission from the final record of tenancies which comes to his notice. According to the orders passed by the Deputy Collector, or the Collector on appeal, the Tahsildar will correct the final record and issue a fresh certificate in the form prescribed.

VINOBAJI'S CALL

(Contd. from page 37)

that came from outside. India had spiritual wealth. This might have worked in an exclusive way before. Now they had to build up a synthesis. They could not ignore science. Yet science was not enough. Spirituality also was not enough by itself. If they could ennoble their minds by spiritual purification and

enrich their intelligence with the knowledge that science could give, they would be in possession of a new power which could solve their own problems and could also be a useful gift to the world outside.

Acharyaji said that God wants peace to be established in the world through India, which had become a meeting place for science and spirituality. They had to bring the great powers together and make them friends. That was the task facing India and they must all rise to the occasion.

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PRIZE WINNERS:
Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, Central Minister for Food and Agriculture, distributed prizes to the winners in the Crop Competitions in the State, at a function held at the Exhibition Theatre. The prize winners are seen here along with Sri Jain. Dr. Chenna Reddy, the State Minister for Agriculture and others.



Sri Ajit Prasad Jain at a village in Hyderabad West taluqa.





